



Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23964  
19 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations has the honour to refer to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 requesting all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 May 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of the resolution.

The text of regulations enacted by New Zealand to implement in a comprehensive way all the measures in respect of which action was required to be taken under New Zealand law is attached.\* The regulations, which entered into force on 15 April, have been brought to the attention of the relevant New Zealand authorities and have been given appropriate publicity, including through ministerial press statements.

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\* Text of regulations may be consulted in room S-3545E.



## Security Council

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19 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, further to the details already submitted to the Security Council Committee concerning sanctions against Libya, to provide the following information on measures taken by the Russian Federation to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992.

1. Implementation of sanctions

Under the terms of a special decree issued by the President of the Russian Federation, implementation of the measures provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the resolution is obligatory for all Russian individuals and bodies corporate both in the territory of the Russian Federation and beyond its borders.

2. Sanctions in the field of aviation

With effect from 15 April 1992, the airspace of the Russian Federation has been closed to flights by any aircraft proceeding to or from Libya or landing in Libya in transit to another destination. Thus, all regular air links between the Russian Federation and Libya have been cut off, and aircraft of the Russian airline Aeroflot no longer use Libyan airports for transit flights (para. 4 (a)).

The provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or aircraft components has been halted. The State overseas services corporation Aviaexport has ordered the return from Libya of all its specialists on contracts in that country (para. 4 (b)).

In conformity with the ban on flights by Libyan Arab Airlines aircraft in Russian airspace, the operation of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in the Russian Federation has been suspended (para. 6 (b)).

3. Sanctions relating to military matters and military equipment

All deliveries of arms and related materials of all types to the Libyan armed forces, licensing for the manufacture or maintenance of armaments and acceptance of armaments and military equipment belonging to those armed forces for repair were halted as of 15 April. Libyan military equipment which was in the territory of the Russian Federation or under the control of the Unified Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States at the time the sanctions were imposed has been put into storage and will be returned to the Libyan armed forces only after the lifting of Security Council sanctions (para. 5 (a)).

In conformity with the ban on assistance to Libya in the form of advice and training relating to military matters and military equipment, the necessary instructions have been issued for the evacuation from Libya of all officials and agents working there on contracts concluded by Russian organizations and departments (para. 5 (c)). Issues relating to the evacuation from the Russian Federation of Libyans studying at military academies will be settled jointly with the Libyan authorities (para. 5 (b)).

4. Measures relating to the Libyan Embassy

On 17 April Libya's Chargé d'affaires a.i. in the Russian Federation was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he was instructed by the Russian authorities to reduce the number of staff at his diplomatic mission to six. The movement of Embassy staff who remain in Russian territory are being controlled (para. 6 (a)).

5. Measures in connection with Libyan nationals involved in terrorist activities

No cases have been detected of Libyan nationals expelled from other States and, furthermore, involved in terrorist activities being present in the territory of the Russian Federation. On the basis of the evidence available to the Russian authorities, it is not possible for such individuals to enter the Russian Federation (para. 6 (c)). Nevertheless, given the "transparency" of frontiers between the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the introduction by those countries of their own rules for admission across State frontiers, the uncontrolled infiltration of such individuals into Russian territory cannot wholly be excluded.

6. Measures for the evacuation from Libya of nationals affected by the sanctions

At the time of the entry into force of the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), there were in Libya some 3,000 specialists and members of their families (from Russia and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States) affected by the sanctions. An interdepartmental commission on evacuation, which was established by a decree of the President of the Russian Federation, has worked out a timetable for their return from

Libya. Following nine Aeroflot special flights, authorized by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/AC.28/1992/OC.1, S/AC.28/1992/OC.3 and S/AC.28/1992/OC.7), most of them will have left Libya by 16 May.

With a view to bringing out the remaining specialists and members of their families, permission has been requested from the aforementioned Committee to arrange Aeroflot special flights to Benghazi on 21 and 27 May and to Tripoli on 1, 2, 7, 10 and 15 June. If there should be any complications affecting their transportation by air, a repair ship with space on board for some 200 passengers is due to leave the port of Tripoli at the beginning of June.

Although the evacuation process requires the solution of serious organizational and financial problems, the Russian authorities assume that it will be completed by 15 June.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in reply to his note of 3 April 1992, has the honour to report, as the Permanent Mission of the Government currently holding the Presidency of the European Community, on the measures decided by the Community to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992.

1. The European Community and its member States decided upon an embargo on the sale of arms and military equipment to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as upon restrictions to be applied to Libyan diplomatic personnel, in the terms stated in their declarations of 27 January 1986 and 14 April 1986.

2. The European Community adopted Council regulation 945/92 on 14 April 1992, the text of which is annexed to the present note (see annex I). This regulation prohibits in the territory of the Community, inter alia, air traffic to and from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the sale of aircraft components to that country, technical assistance of any sort to Libyan aircraft, payments of insurance claims concerning existing contracts covering Libyan aircraft as well as the conclusion of new contracts of this nature and the operation of all Libyan airlines offices.

3. Furthermore, the European Community and its member States decided to implement, on a national level, measures aiming at the reduction of the number and level of Libyan diplomatic and consular personnel and the restriction of their freedom of movement (see annex II).

4. The member States have taken, on a national basis, appropriate measures to implement the embargo on arms and military equipment. They remain committed to full collaboration with the Committee of the Security Council established under resolution 748 (1992).

Each State member of the European Community will further convey the details on the steps taken at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

Annex I

Council regulation (EEC) No. 945/92 of 14 April 1992 preventing  
the supply of certain goods and services to Libya

The Council of the European Communities

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, has decided in its resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, upon the measures all States have to take against Libya as from 15 April 1992 in order to obtain the compliance of that country with resolution 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992;

Whereas the measures thus taken contain a selective embargo on trade with Libya, including trade based on existing rights or obligations arising before 15 April 1992; whereas in these circumstances, the trade between the Community and Libya, specifically referred to, has to be prevented;

Whereas the Community and its member States, meeting within the framework of political cooperation, have expressed their strong support for the measures decided by the Security Council;

Whereas the Community and its member States have agreed to have recourse to a Community instrument in order to ensure uniform implementation throughout the Community of certain of these measures;

Whereas this regulation should not affect air transport services to the extent that they are justified by significant humanitarian needs;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and in particular article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Has adopted this regulation:

Article 1

1. Member States shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if the aircraft is destined to land or has taken off from the territory of Libya.
2. Permission shall, however, be granted when the particular flight has been approved on grounds of significant humanitarian need by the Committee set up pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 748 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council.

/...

3. The activities and operation of all Libyan Arab Airlines offices shall be prohibited.

#### Article 2

It shall be prohibited to supply or provide, directly or indirectly:

- Any aircraft or aircraft components to Libya,
- Any engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or aircraft components,
- Any certification of air-worthiness for Libyan aircraft,
- Payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts for Libyan aircraft,
- Any new direct insurance for Libyan aircraft.

#### Article 3

Articles 1 and 2 shall apply, notwithstanding any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contracts entered into or any licence or permit granted before 15 April 1992.

#### Article 4

This regulation shall apply to activities, carried out in or from the territory of the Community, including its airspace or by means of aircraft or ships flying the flag of a member State or by any national of the Community.

#### Article 5

This regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Community.

This regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 April 1992

(Published in the Official Journal of the European Community on 15 April 1992.)

Annex II

[Original: French]

Note verbale

The Directorate-General for External Relations - Protocol - presents its compliments to the Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the European Economic Community and has the honour to inform it of the following:

Pursuant to resolution 748 (1992), para. 6 (a), of the Security Council of the United Nations, and in accordance with the provisions adopted by the Member States of the Community with regard to the personnel of the embassies of Libya in the Member States, the Commission hereby informs the Mission of Libya that as of today's date it may not have more than one diplomat, in addition to the Chief of Mission.

Moreover, this diplomat must comply with the provisions established by the Belgian authorities for the personnel of the Embassy of Libya at Brussels with regard to freedom of movement and of travel.

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19 May 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF BANGLADESH TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the following steps have been taken by the Government of Bangladesh to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992):

1. The weekly Biman Bangladesh Airlines flight to Tripoli has been suspended. Similarly, no Libyan flights are allowed to overfly or land in any Bangladesh airports.

2. The size of the Libyan Embassy at Dhaka is already small and functioning with only two diplomats and accounts attaché. The Bangladesh Embassy at Tripoli is also operating with officers and staff numbering fewer than five.

3. With regard to the arms embargo, Bangladesh has no arms transactions whatsoever with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

4. Other provisions of the resolution are also being adhered to.

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19 May 1992  
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Colombia of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the decision of the Government of Colombia to carry out in full the measures envisaged in resolution 748 (1992) which the Security Council adopted on 31 March of this year.

With regard to the relevant paragraphs of resolution 748 (1992), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Colombia wishes to inform him as follows:

There is no air traffic whatsoever between Colombia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Colombian aviation authorities will not permit any aircraft to transit or overfly Colombian territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Colombia does not produce any type of armaments, and is therefore not in a position to be able to provide any technical advice, assistance or training related to the manufacture, provision, maintenance or use of arms and related material.

Colombia will not permit, from its territory or by its nationals, the supply of aircraft or aircraft components to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, insurance and/or claims for Libyan aircraft.

Colombia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have no diplomatic relations with one another.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this note circulated as a document of the Security Council of the United Nations.

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19 May 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him of the following measures taken by the German Government to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

1. As from 15 April 1992 the operating permits of Libyan Arab Airlines and Lufthansa for scheduled services between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Germany have been withdrawn and all flights by Libyan Arab Airlines and Lufthansa to and from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have been cancelled.

No permission has been granted to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly German national territory if it is to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

2. The Federal Government on 15 April 1992 passed a decree (twenty-first Amendment to the Foreign Trade Ordinance), which transforms into national law the provisions of paragraphs 4 (b) as well as 5 (a) and (b). Furthermore it prohibits the operation of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Frankfurt (para. 6 (b)). This is the only office of the company in Germany.

It has to be noted that, even before the Security Council adopted the sanctions now in force, no authorization for the export of arms or related material has been granted. The decree only recapitulates the restrictive export regulations already in force for many years with regard to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

3. Prohibition for German nationals to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters (para. 5 (c)) is covered by laws already in force.

4. Regulations with regard to the denial of entry to or the expulsion of Libyan nationals from the German territory who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities (para. 6 (c)) are already in force.

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English  
Page 2

5. The staff of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Bonn has been reduced by two diplomats. The movement of the members of the Libyan diplomatic representation in Bonn has already been restricted since 1986.

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19 May 1992  
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

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LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE  
PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I transmit herewith the text of a statement made by Mr. Saadi Mehdi Saleh, Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, to a correspondent from the British newspaper The Independent in Baghdad on 12 May 1992. The report quotes him as saying that Iraq objects to and refuses to abide by the results of the work carried out by the Commission established to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Iraq would not accept the new border being drawn up by the United Nations, which gives some of Iraq's territory to Kuwait." He said: "We need direct talks with Kuwait, and, if there is a third party involved, it should be the Arab League." He said Iraq was not in a position "to take strong action, but in future it (the new border) will bring problems and destabilize the region."

This statement by the Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly is an elaboration of the similar positions declared by Iraqi officials, including the remarks made by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz to the Jordanian newspaper Al-Dustur on 27 April 1992 and quoted by Agence France-Presse that same day, as follows:

"Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz implicitly rejected the decision adopted on 16 April by the United Nations Commission concerning demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait. He said the decision was not based on any legally valid documentation. Aziz, who was speaking yesterday, Sunday, to members of the Secretariat of the Conference of Arab Popular Forces, said the West was well aware that the boundary could not be accepted and that the problem would remain in abeyance. This would give it a reason to keep its forces in the region. Aziz said Iraq had not recognized the documents used by the Commission, which included Kuwaiti, Iraqi, New Zealand and Swedish experts, because they were devoid of any historical or geographical basis."

The statements being made by senior Iraqi officials of both the legislative and executive branches concerning their positions and intentions vis-à-vis Security Council resolutions do not constitute anything new for us in Kuwait. We are well aware of the nature and positions of the Iraqi regime in Baghdad, based as they are on a long and continuous history of aggression, expansionist and terrorist policies and failure to respect the principles of international law.

These statements clearly and unequivocally demonstrate that the unconditional acceptance by Iraq's legislative and executive authorities of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) is nothing more than an attempt to deceive the international community and to delude it into thinking that Iraq respects international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions adopted in the wake of Iraq's aggression against and invasion of Kuwait. In fact, the Iraqi regime is simply trying to fulfil its objective of lifting the international sanctions imposed on it without any genuine compliance on its part with the obligations emphasized by the forces of international legitimacy and confirmed by Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 687 (1991). These obligations relate to respect for the sanctity of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait in accordance with the agreements concluded between the two countries, which constitute the legal basis for the work of the Commission established to demarcate the boundary between them.

The significance of these Iraqi statements lies in the fact that they reveal Iraq's future aggressive intentions towards Kuwait and the region and towards compliance with Security Council resolutions. They also entirely undermine the objectives which the United Nations is striving to attain, namely, the establishment of peace, security and stability for all nations of the region.

I should be grateful if you would inform the members of the Security Council of the contents of this letter.

(Signed) Mohammed Saad AL SALLAL  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly    Security Council

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S/23971  
19 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-sixth session  
Agenda item 20  
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for  
admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign  
Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to  
the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in conformity with the United Nations Charter, I am submitting the request of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to be admitted to the United Nations Organization as a full Member State.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Ministerial Council of the European Community agreed upon on 6 April 1992, the European Community member countries, as well as a significant number of other States, recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and sovereign State.

In accordance with the CSCE Senior Officials' recommendation, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was admitted as a fully participating State to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 4 May 1992.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and sovereign State accepts the obligations of the United Nations Charter and is willing to carry out these obligations.

With regard to the above-mentioned, it is with great pleasure that I would like to propose that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations officials start with the first contacts related to the commencement of regular procedure as to applying for the membership in the Organization of United Nations.

(Signed) Dr. Haris SILAJDZIC

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**Security Council**

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19 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform the latter that the Government of Cyprus has decided to take the necessary measures to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992) adopted on 31 March 1992.

The Mission would be grateful if the Secretary-General would circulate the present note as a document of the Security Council.

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**Security Council**

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S/23973  
20 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him, herewith, the text of the statement issued on 27 April 1992 by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco concerning recognition of the Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Morocco has decided to recognize the independence of the Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government of His Majesty the King has informed the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Morocco's wish to establish diplomatic relations with them and its desire to work for the strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

"It has also expressed the hope that the peoples who constituted the former Yugoslavia will find ways and means of developing an atmosphere of peace and security in the region."

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco would be grateful if the Secretary-General could have the text of this note circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Security Council

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S/23974  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING  
THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FOR  
ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At its 3078th meeting, on 20 May 1992, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/23971) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.
2. At its 89th meeting, on 20 May 1992, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.
3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.
4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to the United Nations, 1/

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

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1/ S/23971.



**Security Council**

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S/23975  
20 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

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Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Amr Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARBI  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the Egyptian Minister for  
Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General

Egypt is following the development of the tragic situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with deep concern since the inhabitants of this republic are the daily and systematic victims of violence and massacres, the goal being to obliterate their identity and crush their aspirations to freedom and independence.

Deeply shocked by the daily television images of the violence and destruction afflicting the innocent civilians of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Egyptian people are beginning to ask questions about the silence of the international community and the United Nations regarding acts which can only be described as acts of genocide directed against the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whether or not they are Muslims.

Despite the adoption of Security Council resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 calling for an immediate end to the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Yugoslav National Army, assisted by Serbian irregulars, is continuing to spread death and desolation. Egypt therefore urges the United Nations to intervene as a matter of urgency to ensure protection for the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, compel the forces of aggression and the irregulars attached to them to withdraw immediately from Bosnia and Herzegovina and work for a peaceful settlement that would guarantee the sovereignty and independence of this young State and preserve the integrity of these territories from all armed aggression and all plots aimed at their partition.

On this occasion, I wish to stress that Egypt firmly supports the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations and hopes that all peace-loving countries will support the just demands of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demonstrate solidarity with them in the difficult situation they are currently experiencing.

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26 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

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Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Amr Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

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Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General

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Despite the adoption of Security Council resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 calling for an immediate end to the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Yugoslav National Army, assisted by Serbian irregulars, is continuing to spread death and desolation. Egypt therefore urges the United Nations to intervene as a matter of urgency to ensure protection for the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, compel the forces of aggression and the irregulars attached to them to withdraw immediately from Bosnia and Herzegovina and work for a peaceful settlement that would guarantee the sovereignty and independence of this young State and preserve the integrity of these territories from all armed aggression and all plots aimed at their partition.

On this occasion, I wish to stress that Egypt firmly supports the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations and hopes that all peace-loving countries will support the just demands of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demonstrate solidarity with them in the difficult situation they are currently experiencing.

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**Security Council**

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20 May 1992  
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF BELARUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to report on the measures adopted by the Government of the Republic of Belarus with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

The Republic of Belarus emphatically condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed. Terrorism endangers the life and fundamental rights and freedoms of people, the security of States and the friendly relations between them.

Belarus welcomes the adoption of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), which, in our view, aims to prevent acts of international terrorism and to ensure the renunciation of conduct associated with the use of force and weapons. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has brought the resolution to the attention of the competent organs of the Republic, which are carefully monitoring strict compliance with its provisions.

The Republic of Belarus has refrained from establishing diplomatic relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and has no air links with it. No economic cooperation exists in the areas specified in the resolution, nor are there any military deliveries or exports of aviation technology. The Libyan nationals studying at Belarusian educational establishments are not receiving training in the special areas enumerated in the resolution. The Government of Belarus has taken measures to ensure the prompt return from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of four members of the military who were sent to that country from the territory of the Belarusian military area by the military authorities of the former USSR.

The Republic of Belarus affirms its readiness to cooperate as closely as possible in the implementation of the specific measures consequent upon the above-mentioned Security Council resolution.

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20 May 1992  
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF CHILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note dated 3 April 1992 concerning resolution 748 (1992), whereby the Security Council imposed sanctions on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 8 of the above-mentioned resolution, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Chile has studied this matter with great interest and has taken the necessary administrative steps to permit the measures referred to in the above-mentioned resolution to be put into practice.

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**Security Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23978  
20 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the text of a letter addressed to you by  
His Excellency Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of  
Cuba, concerning Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON DE QUESADA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cuba to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 14 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to resolution 748 (1992), adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992.

Far from contributing to the attainment of a prompt settlement, that resolution - adopted at a time when the Arab League was still working to find a peaceful, negotiated solution to the important issues involved - complicates even further what was already a difficult situation and impedes the search for an agreement that would guarantee international peace and security.

We note with deep concern that in the context of the new world order that some are attempting to impose, the Security Council has again been induced to take positions not in keeping with international law.

This year the Security Council stated its commitment to eliminate international terrorism. This is not the first time, however, that the international community has had to confront situations created by terrorist activities (including actions against civil aviation), activities which we definitely must stop once and for all.

As a founding Member of the United Nations, Cuba, abiding by its obligations and mindful of its responsibilities towards the international community, emphatically condemns all acts of international terrorism; but at the same time, it cannot fail to draw attention to the paradox of urgent Security Council action in some cases, and delaying tactics or the use of the veto by certain permanent members in other cases.

I should like to inform you that the Government of Cuba has taken the necessary steps to implement resolution 748 (1992).

(Signed) Isidoro MALMIERCA  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Cuba

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**Security Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23979  
20 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

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LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
MALI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you information concerning the measures taken by Mali in order to conform to resolution 748 (1992) adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noumou DIAKITE  
Ambassador

Annex

Measures taken by Mali in order to conform with the obligations  
set forth in Security Council resolution 748 (1992)

In accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 748 (1992) adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992 and relating to sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Government of Mali has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

(a) The Government of Mali has not concluded any air agreement with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Consequently, no aircraft of either country takes off from, lands in or overflies the territory of the other State. Similarly, no aircraft of a third country flying to or from Libyan territory overflies Malian territory. No Libyan airline operates in Mali, and no Malian airline operates in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(b) Mali does not engage in arms trade with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(c) Libyan diplomatic and consular personnel in Mali are limited to the strict minimum.

The Government of Mali reiterates its dedication to the ideals of the United Nations Charter.

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**Security Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23980  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the Philippines, as a Member of good standing of the United Nations, has taken the appropriate measures to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992. Concerned government departments and agencies have accordingly been advised of the resolution's provisions pertinent to their jurisdiction and necessary measures have thereupon been undertaken.

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**Security Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23981  
20 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF UKRAINE  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit information on the implementation by Ukraine of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) concerning sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Annex

Information on compliance by Ukraine with the obligations  
laid down in paragraphs 3-7 of Security Council resolution  
748 (1992)

In connection with the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted decree 228 of 6 May 1992, which provides for the implementation of the following measures.

Ministries and departments of Ukraine, and associations and organizations which provide air service to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, supply aircraft or aircraft components and service them, including the provision of insurance services, and which also provide assistance to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in military matters, are obliged to ensure fulfilment of the corresponding requirements of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) with regard to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including implementation of those provisions of the resolution relating to measures to combat international terrorism.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23982  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3079th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"We note with great satisfaction Bosnia and Herzegovina's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Bosnia and Herzegovina will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization."

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23983  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
MISSION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to provide the following information pursuant to paragraph 8 of United Nations Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 30 March 1992, regarding measures instituted to meet the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of the resolution.

Accordingly, Canadian regulations, implemented on 15 April 1992, prohibit:

- (a) The operation over Canadian territory of aircraft from, or destined for, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- (b) The export, sales, supply, shipment or any other dealings in aircraft or aeronautical products to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- (c) Engineering and maintenance services for aircraft registered in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or used, leased or chartered by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, or persons in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or for aeronautical products used in such aircraft;
- (d) The issuance of airworthiness certificates for such aircraft;
- (e) The payment of new insurance claims against an existing contract, or the provision of new direct insurance contracts for such aircraft;
- (f) The operation in Canada of an office of the Libyan Arab Airlines or acting as an agent of Libyan Arab Airlines;
- (g) The export, sale, supply or shipment to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of arms and related material;
- (h) The granting of licences to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or to any person in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and related material;

S/23983  
English  
Page 2

(i) The provision to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, or to any person in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, of technical assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms and related material.

Controls on exports to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that were imposed in January 1986 under Canada's Export and Import Permits Act continue to apply.

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**Security Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23984  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note dated 3 April 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 748 (1992) adopted by the Council at its 3063rd meeting, held on 31 March 1992.

In this respect, the Permanent Representative has the further honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam had on 27 April 1992 addressed his response to the Secretary-General as attached.

The Permanent Representative would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this note verbale and the annex hereto circulated as a document of the Secretary-General.

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English  
Page 2

Annex

Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General

Thank you for your telex of 31 March 1992 concerning resolution  
748 (1992) which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992.

I take note of the resolution and wish to inform you that Brunei  
Darussalam has no military contacts nor any air links with the Libyan Arab  
Jamahiriya.

Prince Mohamed BOLKIAH  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERALS/23985  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It will be recalled that, in my report of 3 March 1992 to the Security Council (S/23671) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), I indicated that the joint Government and UNITA police monitoring in Angola which was to be verified by UNAVEM police observers had not, at that time, effectively started. I also noted that further requirements for personnel and equipment might emerge and that I would address the appropriate bodies again if the need should arise.

I have recently been informed by my Special Representative for Angola that noticeable progress has been made in implementing this aspect of the Peace Accords and that three joint police monitoring groups have been established in each of 18 Angolan provinces. This has made it possible to determine whether the current strength of UNAVEM II police contingent is adequate for its tasks. My Special Representative has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to expand UNAVEM II's police strength in each province of Angola from four police officers to six. She also believes it important to expand tasks presently assigned to the UNAVEM II police contingent (S/22627, para. 11 (b)) to include a role in the Mission's electoral tasks through monitoring rallies during the political campaign and observing the registration process and polling stations at the time of the elections at the end of September 1992.

For these reasons I recommend that the police strength of UNAVEM II should be increased from 90 to 126 officers.

The additional funds required for these extra personnel, estimated at \$1.175 million, will be included in the budget for UNAVEM II which is shortly to be submitted to the General Assembly. Some of the additional costs will be found from savings resulting from delays in the deployment of some of the Mission's electoral personnel.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23986  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 20 MAY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 1992 (S/23985) concerning the increase in the strength of United Nations Verification Mission (UNAVEM) II has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your recommendation contained therein.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER  
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23987  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have recently been informed by the Chief of Mission of ONUSAL that, based on recent experience in verifying the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement and in the expectation that the Military Division of ONUSAL will soon be required to monitor additional activities foreseen under the Agreement, the Chief Military Observer of ONUSAL has come to the conclusion that, for these tasks to be completed, it will be necessary to maintain temporarily the strength of the Military Division, which currently stands at 290 military observers. Under the original plan, the strength of the Division was to have been reduced after 1 June 1992.

For these reasons, I endorse the recommendation of the Chief Military Observer, conveyed to me by the Chief of Mission, to extend for a three-month period, i.e., until 1 September 1992, the services of 39 military observers who are presently due to leave the Mission on 1 June 1992.

Every attempt will be made to absorb the additional resources required for these extra personnel within the appropriations made available by the General Assembly for ONUSAL. Should this not be possible, the additional requirements will be reported to the General Assembly.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23988  
20 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 20 MAY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 May 1992 (S/23987) concerning the extension of the services of 39 military observers in the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the recommendation of your letter.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER  
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23989  
21 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement prepared by the United States Department of State in response to allegations made by the Government of Cuba.

I request you to arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward J. PERKINS  
Ambassador  
Representative of the  
United States of America

Annex

The United States has neither supported nor condoned the illegal activities of Orlando Bosch. In fact, just the opposite is true. In 1968, Mr. Bosch was tried by United States authorities and was convicted of firing a large gauge rifle at a Polish freighter in the Port of Miami. At that time he was also tried for and convicted of using the telegraph to convey terrorist threats to the political leaders of Mexico, Spain and the United Kingdom. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison for these activities. He was paroled in 1972 and in 1974 fled the United States in violation of the terms of his parole. When he illegally re-entered the United States in 1988 the United States imprisoned him for parole violations, and ordered his exclusion from the United States.

Cuba attached to its letter to the President of the Security Council the decision of the Acting Associate Attorney General, finding that Orlando Bosch is excludable from the United States and ineligible for asylum based on his past involvement with terrorist organizations and activities. Cuba notes that the Acting Associate Attorney General based his decision, inter alia, on information reflecting that "the October 6, 1976 Cuban airline bombing was a CORU operation under the direction of Bosch".

Immigration proceedings in the United States are civil, not criminal, proceedings. Under United States law, a person cannot be held criminally accountable until a criminal trial has been held and proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt established. In a civil case, a lesser degree of proof is required, as the personal liberties of the individual are not at stake. Here the evidence - which took into account a wide variety of information from various sources - was sufficient to support a conclusion of excludability and ineligibility for asylum in an immigration proceeding, but not necessarily sufficient to establish criminal culpability for any particular act.

In the criminal proceedings related to the 1976 bombing held in Venezuela, Orlando Bosch was incarcerated for over 10 years pending trial, but was ultimately acquitted. The State Department has no record of having received a request for evidence or testimony from the Government of Venezuela in connection with the criminal trial. The countries which Cuba lists as having submitted information to the Venezuelan Court were those countries with some connection to the crime - i.e., those where the crime occurred, where the suspects were arrested or whose nationals were victims. The Venezuelan authorities apparently found that the United States was unlikely to have any useful information that the Venezuelan authorities did not already possess.

Also contrary to what Cuba alleges, the United States did not authorize Orlando Bosch to enter its territory after the bombing. In 1987 the United States denied applications on his behalf for both immigrant and non-immigrant visas. However, without the knowledge and permission of the United States Government, he illegally entered the United States without proper documentation in 1988. Upon learning of his presence in the United States,

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United States authorities took him into custody and incarcerated him for parole violations. Although he has served his prison term, he has not been released into society. Because he was found ineligible to remain in the United States, he remains in its custody. He lives at his residence in Miami with restrictions on his movements and activities.

The United States has not deported Mr. Bosch to Cuba because he would almost certainly be executed by the Cuban Government, which, according to information available to the United States, has already tried him in absentia for the 1976 bombing and has sentenced him to death.

Luis Posada Carriles, to our knowledge, is not in the United States.

Finally, the United States categorically denies that the United States Central Intelligence Agency or any other agency of the United States Government had any involvement whatsoever in the bombing. That Cuba would even make such a charge is further evidence that its request for a Security Council meeting on this matter is not a serious attempt to combat international terrorism, but rather a propaganda ploy aimed at attacking the United States in any way possible.

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23990  
21 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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Cuba: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its conviction that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling that, in the statement issued on 31 January 1992 on the occasion of the meeting of the Security Council at the level of heads of State and Government, the members of the Council expressed their deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the principle in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when such acts involve the threat or use of force,

Recalling that on 6 October 1976, an act of criminal sabotage destroyed a Cubana Airlines aircraft in flight, causing the death of the 73 people on board,

Recalling also that this incident was strongly condemned by the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which called upon States in a position to do so to prosecute and punish with the maximum penalty the criminals who had carried out that act so that the punishment would correspond to the magnitude of the crime and constitute a deterrent in future cases,

Considering that the United States Department of Justice has stated that its Government has evidence in its possession relating to this act of sabotage and its perpetrators,

Noting that Mr. Orlando Bosch, referred to by the Department of Justice as responsible for this act of sabotage, is currently residing in the territory of the United States,

Bearing in mind that Mr. Luis Posada Carriles, who was accused in the same case and is a fugitive from justice, subsequently worked for the United States Government,

Determined to put an end to international terrorism,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the act of sabotage against the Cubana Airlines aircraft on 6 October 1976;
2. Declares that all States in a position to do so have an obligation to contribute to the full investigation of this incident and to punish the guilty parties as an example to others;
3. Urges the United States Government to provide all the information and evidence in its possession on this act of sabotage and on the persons who planned, directed and carried it out;
4. Also urges the United States Government to provide all the information in its possession on the activities carried out by Luis Posada Carriles after leaving prison and on his current whereabouts;
5. Decides that the information and evidence referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be provided by the United States Government to the Security Council through the Secretary-General;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the cooperation of the United States Government in providing all this information and evidence and facilitating the investigation of this act of sabotage and the punishment of the guilty parties so as to contribute to the eradication of international terrorism;
7. Urges the United States Government to adopt effective measures to prevent its territory from being used to prepare, organize or carry out terrorist acts against Cuba;
8. Decides to keep this matter under consideration and to meet again as soon as it receives the information and evidence it has requested.

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General Assembly    Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/47/220  
S/23991  
22 May 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-seventh session  
Item 35 of the preliminary list\*  
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative  
of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

Acting on instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following Israeli attacks:

1. On 21 May 1992, at 0925 hours (local time), Israeli F-16 fighters bombed the Chara area near the village of Nabi-Chit (district of Baalbek), killing 5 people and wounding 15 others.
2. On 19 May 1992, from 1750 to 1920 hours, several villages in the south, including Mlita, Nabi Sujud, Zawtar west and east, Jarjoue, Baraachit, Loueize and Mlikh were subjected to heavy pounding from militia positions answerable to Israel.
3. That same day, the villages of Choukine and Majdel Selem were pounded. A man and a woman were seriously wounded. At the same time, Israeli helicopters were flying over the Litani River dropping chaff.
4. On 10 May 1992, at 1730 hours, Israeli helicopters systematically raked the Litani River zone with machine-gun fire. At the same time, Israeli artillery subjected certain villages in the district of Nabatiyet and Iqlim al-Tuffah to heavy bombing for several hours.

The Lebanese Government denounces and condemns the continuing Israeli aggression, in particular the bombing of the villages in the south. In this

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\* A/47/50.

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S/23991  
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connection, the bloody raid carried out today is a flagrant and unwarranted act of aggression against an area located inside Lebanese territory, 50 kilometres from the border strip which, itself, is inside Lebanese territory and occupied by Israel.

The continued Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and civilians, their houses and their villages, and the constant violations of Lebanese sovereignty in complete defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and international norms demonstrate that Israel has set itself the policy of destabilizing Lebanon, in general, and the southern part of the country in particular, and interfering with the country's security.

The Lebanese Government draws the attention of the international community, particularly the members of the Security Council, to the plight of the Lebanese in the south as a result of Israel's continued policy of occupation and aggression. It again stresses the need to bring Israel to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and to put an end to its policy of aggression which runs counter to the ongoing peace initiatives and which will ultimately cause this process to fail.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/23992  
22 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8  
OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 748 (1992)

1. On 31 March 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 748 (1992) in connection with its consideration of letters dated 20 and 23 December 1992 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309, S/23317) and reports submitted by the Secretary-General (S/23574 and S/23672) pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992).

2. By resolution 748 (1992) the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that, on 15 April 1992, all States should adopt measures pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 7 of the resolution unless the Council decided that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had complied with the terms of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the same resolution. At the same time, under paragraph 8, the Council requested all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 May 1992 on the measures they had instituted for meeting their obligations under resolution 748 (1992).

3. The full text of paragraphs 1 to 8 of resolution 748 (1992) reads as follows:

[The Security Council,

...

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,]

1. Decides that the Libyan Government must now comply without any further delay with paragraph 3 of resolution 731 (1992) regarding the requests contained in documents S/23306, S/23308 and S/23309;

2. Decides also that the Libyan Government must commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions, demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism;

3. Decides that on 15 April 1992 all States shall adopt the measures set out below, which shall apply until the Security Council decides that the Libyan Government has complied with paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. Decides also that all States shall:

(a) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of Libya, unless the particular flight has been approved on grounds of significant humanitarian need by the Committee established by paragraph 9 below;

(b) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to Libya, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or aircraft components, the certification of airworthiness for Libyan aircraft, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for Libyan aircraft;

5. Decides further that all States shall:

(a) Prohibit any provision to Libya by their nationals or from their territory of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as the provision of any types of equipment, supplies and grants of licensing arrangements, for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

(b) Prohibit any provision to Libya by their nationals or from their territory of technical advice, assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture or use of the items in (a) above;

(c) Withdraw any of their officials or agents present in Libya to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters;

6. Decides that all States shall:

(a) Significantly reduce the number and the level of the staff at Libyan diplomatic missions and consular posts and restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remain; in the case of Libyan missions to international organizations, the host State may, as it deems necessary, consult the organization concerned on the measures required to implement this subparagraph;

(b) Prevent the operation of all Libyan Arab Airlines offices;

(c) Take all appropriate steps to deny entry to or expel Libyan nationals who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities;

7. Calls upon all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to 15 April 1992;

8. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 May 1992 on measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 above;

4. Immediately following the adoption of resolution 748 (1992), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution by telegram to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all States. Subsequently, on 3 April 1992, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to all States again transmitting the text of the resolution, drawing particular attention to paragraphs 1 to 10 thereof.

5. As of 15 May 1992, 55 replies were received pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 748 (1992). Each of the replies has been issued as a document of the Security Council in the chronological order of the communications, as indicated below:

|                |               |           |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Israel         | 20 April 1992 | (S/23859) |
| Chad           | 21 April 1992 | (S/23831) |
| United Kingdom | 23 April 1992 | (S/23847) |
| Spain          | 27 April 1992 | (S/23865) |
| Norway         | 27 April 1992 | (S/23910) |
| Nicaragua      | 30 April 1992 | (S/23873) |
| Italy          | 30 April 1992 | (S/23875) |
| Peru           | 4 May 1992    | (S/23882) |
| France         | 7 May 1992    | (S/23897) |
| Sweden         | 11 May 1992   | (S/23907) |
| China          | 11 May 1992   | (S/23908) |
| Australia      | 11 May 1992   | (S/23919) |
| Kuwait         | 12 May 1992   | (S/23914) |
| Austria        | 12 May 1992   | (S/23920) |

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|                                                  |             |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Denmark                                          | 12 May 1992 | (S/23943) |
| Finland                                          | 12 May 1992 | (S/23944) |
| India                                            | 13 May 1992 | (S/23911) |
| Brazil                                           | 13 May 1992 | (S/23916) |
| Greece                                           | 13 May 1992 | (S/23932) |
| Czechoslovakia                                   | 13 May 1992 | (S/23949) |
| Japan                                            | 13 May 1992 | (S/23952) |
| Singapore                                        | 14 May 1992 | (S/23921) |
| Botswana                                         | 14 May 1992 | (S/23922) |
| Venezuela                                        | 14 May 1992 | (S/23923) |
| United States                                    | 14 May 1992 | (S/23931) |
| Hungary                                          | 14 May 1992 | (S/23933) |
| Romania                                          | 14 May 1992 | (S/23942) |
| Guyana                                           | 14 May 1992 | (S/23950) |
| Jamaica                                          | 14 May 1992 | (S/23951) |
| Republic of Korea                                | 14 May 1992 | (S/23953) |
| Cape Verde                                       | 14 May 1992 | (S/23963) |
| New Zealand                                      | 14 May 1992 | (S/23964) |
| Russian Federation                               | 14 May 1992 | (S/23965) |
| Belarus                                          | 14 May 1992 | (S/23976) |
| Chile                                            | 14 May 1992 | (S/23977) |
| Ukraine                                          | 14 May 1992 | (S/23981) |
| Poland                                           | 15 May 1992 | (S/23934) |
| Switzerland                                      | 15 May 1992 | (S/23938) |
| Bulgaria                                         | 15 May 1992 | (S/23939) |
| Belgium                                          | 15 May 1992 | (S/23948) |
| Côte d'Ivoire                                    | 15 May 1992 | (S/23958) |
| Malta                                            | 15 May 1992 | (S/23959) |
| Netherlands                                      | 15 May 1992 | (S/23960) |
| Portugal                                         | 15 May 1992 | (S/23961) |
| Ireland                                          | 15 May 1992 | (S/23962) |
| Portugal, on behalf of the<br>European Community | 15 May 1992 | (S/23966) |
| Bangladesh                                       | 15 May 1992 | (S/23967) |

|                   |             |           |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Colombia          | 15 May 1992 | (S/23968) |
| Germany           | 14 May 1992 | (S/23969) |
| Cyprus            | 15 May 1992 | (S/23972) |
| Cuba              | 15 May 1992 | (S/23978) |
| Mali              | 15 May 1992 | (S/23979) |
| Philippines       | 15 May 1992 | (S/23980) |
| Canada            | 15 May 1992 | (S/23983) |
| Brunei Darussalam | 15 May 1992 | (S/23984) |

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Since the issuance by the Secretary-General of his report dated 22 May 1992 on the implementation of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), 15 more replies have been received, bringing to 70 the total number of replies received as at 5 June 1992. Each of the replies has been issued as a document of the Security Council in the chronological order of the communications, as indicated below:

|               |             |           |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Iceland       | 19 May 1992 | (S/24014) |
| Senegal       | 20 May 1992 | (S/24019) |
| Madagascar    | 21 May 1992 | (S/24017) |
| Latvia        | 22 May 1992 | (S/24015) |
| Luxembourg    | 22 May 1992 | (S/24016) |
| Mexico        | 22 May 1992 | (S/24018) |
| Turkey        | 22 May 1992 | (S/24020) |
| Ecuador       | 26 May 1992 | (S/24046) |
| Suriname      | 28 May 1992 | (S/24031) |
| Sri Lanka     | 28 May 1992 | (S/24050) |
| Guatemala     | 29 May 1992 | (S/24035) |
| Morocco       | 29 May 1992 | (S/24064) |
| Liechtenstein | 29 May 1992 | (S/24062) |
| Viet Nam      | 1 June 1992 | (S/24063) |
| Venezuela     | 1 June 1992 | (S/24065) |

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| Turkey        | 22 May 1992 | (S/24020) |
| Ecuador       | 26 May 1992 | (S/24046) |
| Suriname      | 28 May 1992 | (S/24031) |
| Sri Lanka     | 28 May 1992 | (S/24051) |
| Guatemala     | 29 May 1992 | (S/24035) |
| Morocco       | 29 May 1992 | (S/24064) |
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\* Reissued for technical reasons.